Housey

UNDERGARMENTS, &c.

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' sale Stock closing out at Retail or Wholesale.
N. A. KNAPP, No 19 Courtlandt st.

LADIES, YOUR FURS Fuz Room, No. 507 Broadway, No. 507 Broadway, Bt. Nicholas Hotel.

Copies the latest, Variety unequaled,
Prices moderate, Verbum say A GREAT TRADE .- The Ladies are liberally petronistus Knex. No. 214 Bronoway, the attra-tions being his stylich and fachicnable Fuas, which he is selling exceedingly

WINTER SPLENDORS. R SPLENDORS,
wine, Sable, Miss, Marten,
Firch and Grinchilla
Firch and Grinchilla
The Charts in the Tande,
The Charts in the Tande,
At Genta's, No. 214 Broadway
Call and Juden

of the qualities, tables,

Of the qualities, styles, and prices of the

Facy Fuzz,

At Genus, No. 214 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, per of Fulton and Navanata, have just made Spiesono Appitions oldancidus siest of WINTER STOCK. to the chape of 1,006 ENQUIMAUX OVERCOATS, NEW STYLES

WONDERFULLY CHEAP. SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.—All desirable etyles and sizes. Also, Starfs, Neck Ties, fine Collars, Gloves, &c., at low prices, whole-size of retail.

18. Perego & Son. No. 61 Namer-st.

WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

LORIS BROOKS & SOM, established in 1829, have on hand a large and superior assortment of a 1 the various styles.

No. 182 Futton-st., opposite Church-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
With Hall's Patent Powors -Proof Locks, afford the greatest security of any base in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parier Base, of elegant weekmanship and ficial, for plate, &c.
S. C. Herring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-et.,
Opposite the City Hall.

BEVEN PREMIUMS IN 60 DAYS.
Howe's Improved Westering Scales,
Westerated superior to may in use. This to be left to the judgment of the purchaser. Please examine a large stock of all sizes for and by
Pank E. Hows,
No. 438 Broome-tt, first door from Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REMOVAL.

Groker C. Allen,
Formerly at No. 11 Wall-st., has removed to
No. 415 Broadway.

cae door below Canal-st., where he has just opened a new
stock of
Watches and Jewelry of envirent New and Brautiful
NYLES; Also

STYLES; ALSO
SILVER AND PLATED WARF.
constantly receiving the latest styles of Watches and
by every steamer direct from the manufacturers in Vatches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the set London and Geneva workmen. Spect London and Geneva workmen.

Scotta C. Alles, Importur of Watches and Jewelry, and
Watch Canes and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, No. 415
Broadway; one door below Canal-st., New-York.

GRO. B. SLOAT & CO.
BALIFFIC LOCK-STITCH
AND IMPROVED SHUTTLE
SEWISG-MACHINES.
C. W. THOMAS & CO., agusts,
No. 400 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. Ve prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune. less style, price \$50. Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

LADD, WEBSTER & Co., (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.),
Tight-Britch Sawing-Machine.
For all magnificaturing purposes and family use preferable to any
siber machine. No. 469 broadway. \$50.-SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA

warm. — 600.—A reliable SEWING MACHINE for family pur-poses, at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most exceedful manufacturem in the world, has long been pressed. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MWHIS MACHINES—No 496 Broadway.
A NEW STVLE—Paice \$50.
George & Saker's is the best." [Amer. Agriculturist.
"To all of which The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Tribu

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The great re Incition in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a resk of ountomers. Though the prices have been put learn, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the least to buy. I. M. Sixona & Co., No. 456 Broadway, N. Y.

PHALON & SON'S

The best and cheapest oil for dressing, carling and preserving

A FABILY SEWING MACHINE FOR \$5.

PATENTED. \$5 RIGHTS NOW SELLING.

Office, BARTLETT & Co., Needle Manufacturere,
No. 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. \$200,000 WORTH OF CARPETS SACRIFICING !-

Crossley's Mecallion Velvets, \$1.50 per yard; Imperial Velvets, \$1.15 and \$1.25; English Brussels, 75a, 50c, and 99c.; all-wood Ingrains, \$7a, 40c, and 50c. Remnants of Olicioths, for stoves, 40, at half coat! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, Warranted fee from Dampness.
G. B. WILDER & Co.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

FIRST GUE FOR THE HOLIDAYS! BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,

No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard
Manufacturers of
BICR SILVER PLATED GOODS.
A spleadid assortment of A spleadid assortanent of
GIFT GOODS, WELL MADE AND WARRANTED.
THA BETS, CASTERS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URK, the size of a large Coffee Pot, WITH

the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for poured; is stylish, and the price low.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS ented to kill snything in the shape of Cochronches, as or Vermin. This is a family necessity. Would you these peat? The trial is easy—the exposise nothing, the st. Nicholas and Metrepolitan Hotels. Sold by any or Greef.

Banks & Park.

Bos. 15 and 15 Park-row, and 424 Broadway.

Ros. 15 and 15 Park-row, and 4M Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THOMAS FAYE & CO.,

NO. 257 Broadway, New York,

Are now receiving at their store, for the Fall Trade, the largest and most complete assortment of every style of

FAFER HARGINGS AND DECORATIONS

Entirely Texture of the California of the country trade, are invited to examine their

Shock and Prices previous to purchasing elsewhere.

Important and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings,

Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall,

New York.

BUY THE BEST!!! GRILSON'S COME FURBACE, CRILSON'S GOAD MEDAL FURBACE, CRILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURBACE, CRILSON'S GRANDALL, HADDER & CO., We. 300 Broadway, corner of Walker-S

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, by Ledies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-hoops to sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices.

5. 6. Pascoca, Importer, represented by Bayes Bayes, No. 405 Broadway, up stales Ar Daspery & FARGIS'S, No. 603 BROADWAY, Slow Styles of Whoding Cards, Villeting Cards, and Whoding Stationery.

HORSE-OWNERS would do well to have always as hand a bottle of Dr. Tonas's Venerian Hoase Linners. Bt curse Celle, Cute. Sprains, Old Sores, Sore Throats, &c., quicker than anything she, or no say. In pint bottles, at 50 prefer. A single does immediately revives over-driven Horses, and other sores life. Sold by the druggists and saddiers. Depot, is. 65 Courthand tel.

EMACP'S INDIAN STRENGTMENING PLANTERS.
For Pain or Weskness in the Back, Breast, Sida or Limbs,
beautism, Bruises, Sprains, Actima and Discusse of the
comp. Liver and Kidneys, these Pinsters stand unrivaled; and
or despects, case and durability they for surpass all others,
all by all Druggisted General Depot, No. 368 Endson-st., N. Y.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

Read on the 5th page of The Herald of this day a number of Certificates attesting to the efficacy of Mayen's miraculous remedies which never fall to dectroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Properietor's Depot. No. 12 Broadway, comet of Houstonet; at Russiron's, No. 10 Aster House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canalet; F. C. Wents & Co., No 115 Franklit -t; and by Mrs. Havs. No. 175 Fulton-et, Brooklyn. BRANDRETH'S PILLS AND INFLUENZA.-The

present colds, influences, neuralgic and themselve affections will at one-give way to two or three good doses of Brandesh's Pills, which are admitted by all to be the best purgative and ceanier of the blood from all follows; in the world; and those who are suffering over it as a duty to themselves to use them. They will be valued as beyond price when used. Bead the follows:

Gentlemen aged fifty, florid complexion, acrofulous habit; and are at the following:
Gentlemen aged fifty, florid complexion, acrofulous habit; and are attack of inflammation of the kinneys; pain excraciation. Could neither sit, he down, or a not op, without mortal agon; without may mitigation of his soft-rings. When hope had depended, as hat meast, he swallowed eight Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and then applied over the soat of the pain a mustand plaster. In five hours the pills operated, and though the pain continued until this effect occurred, yet it then ceased entirely, and he recovered his health is a few days. Over two years have now pessed, and there has been no return of the disease. Over two years have now peased, and there has been do return of the disease.

A gentleman of New York suffered from pain in the chest and dyspepsia. He made his will, and fully exocoted that his days were short. But he was prevaised upon to take one Brandrith Vegetable Universal Pill each night while they benefited him. He commenced, and was relieved even the first day. He took nother, and yet another; his health improved, and he still conjuged to sake a pill each night. He did this for three hondred and sixty-five nights, and by this time he had become entirely cured, and added seventy five pounds to his weight. Where is the medicine that can effect such results, save Brandreth's Pulls? Principal office No. 254 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPERS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DIE

Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated cetablishmen
at No. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for
application of his famous Hair Dvs, the best extant. Barcicos's Wice and Tournas have improvements over all othe
this is the only place where these things are properly underst-

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE auss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physician this city. Cell and exemine them before purchasing else here. Also, Elastic STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACKS, SUPETRES, &c. No. 2 Vessy.st., Aster House

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. - Who need suffer with Fi-tula, or have recourse to the surgeon's knife for rela-when this irritating complaint can be cured by local application of this wonderful Ointment. No. 80 Maiden lane, New York.

## New-Work Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his goed faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

miness letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases I addressed to Horace Green by & Co.

Advertisements for The Tribune Mercantile Advertiser, to be issued on Monday, must be handed in to-

We understand that Mr. James Gordon Bennett has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Westchester County for a libel on the Hon, John B. Haskin -said libel consisting of a point-blank charge in the columns of The Herald, that Mr. Haskin had materially and willfully altered the record of the evidence taken before the Willett's Point Investigating Committee, whereof Mr. H. was Chairman. The charge was a very gross one, and we think Mr. Haskin owed to his own character and to his constituents-whose good name would also have been compromised by his perpetration of an act which was in effect forgery—to vindicate himself from the broad accusation of The Herald-and, as he does not desire a pecunisry verdict, he has taken the only course open to him. Should the charge be fully retracted, even at this late day, it is not probable that the prosecution would be pressed vin dictively. Mr. Haskin desires simply the complete vindication of his own character, not the injury even of one who has injured him.

We understand that Mr. Bennett was arrested in the City yesterlay and taken to White Plains, where he doubtless was liberated on bail.

Messre. James J. Smalley, James D. Little and Edmund G. Sutherland, who have made themselves busy, during the late canvass, in assailing Mr. Haskin's personal integrity, have likewise received invitations to step to the captain's office. We are not informed as to the time at which these indictments will be tried, but they will doubtless evoke a deep and lively interest.

The Africa arrived here yesterday morning, bringhouse still contends that he can make the Atlantic telegraph cable work, but as the Directors will not allow him to try, his assertions will probably remain without demonstration. In France the trial of M. Montelambert was set down for Nov. 17: it was to be private, and no reports of the proceed ings were to be allowed. In Prussia the elections were proceeding with more freedom than for many years past. The act incorporating Schleswig Holstein in the Kingdom of Denmark has been rescinded. From Turkey in Asia we hear of great agitation among the Mohammedans; even Omer Pasha is said to maintain bimself with difficulty in his Governorship. The Russians have achieved an extraordinary success in the Caucasus-twelve tribes, hitherto faithful to Shamyl, having submitted to the Imperial forces. The French have taken an impertant sesport of Cochin-China, by way of retaliation for cruelties to French missionaries in that country. The cholera has been raging in Japan, the people attributing its advent to foreigners, who are believed by them to have poisoned their wells.

That "One man may steal shorse with impunity,

while another will be hanged for merely looking 'over a hedge," was long ago established; but we think lectures by the sentencing Judge on the excessive enormity of looking as compared with stealing are of modern origin. The Journal of Commerce is particularly good at giving this sort. No one has ever rolled up whiter eyes, or made more ado generally over the occasional intimations of Northern men-Mr. Banks, for instance-that there was a point beyond which slaveholding aggression would not be borne-that, rather than have the Federal Government perverted into a mere instrument for the perpetuation and extenaion of Slavery, he was prepared to "let the Union slide." But just such intimations from Southern politicians, that, though they love the Union, and all that, they are prepared to shiver it to atoms rather than see the Government wielded by Free-Soilers to the detriment of Slavery, are regarded by that same Journal as exemplarily mild and forbearing! The Hon. Jeff. Davis, for example, recently made a Mississippi speech, of which the substance was transferred to these columns. In that speech Gen. Davis expressly avows his dotermination to resist the triumph of Republican ideas by disunion and civil war if necessary, and calls upon his State to establish armories, and see about furbishing up their rusty frelocks, &c., &c., with reference to that contingency. Here are two extracts from this Senatorial speech:

"Whether by the House or by the People, if an Abolitionist be chosen President of the United States, you will have presented to you the question of whether you will permit the government to pass into the hands of your avowed and implacable enemies. Without pausing for your answer, I will state my own position to be, that such a result would be a species of revolution, by which the purposes of the Government would be destroyed, and the observance of its mere forms entitled to no respect.

"In that event, in such manner as should be most expedient, I should deem it your duty to provide for your safety outside of a Union with those who have already shown the will, and would have acquired the tower. In deprice you of your hithright and to re-

your safety outside of a trainer with three stages of the power, to deprive you of your birthright and to reduce you to worse than the colonial dependence of your tatters.

"As when I had the privilege of addressing the Legislature a year ago, so now do I urge you to the needful preparation to meet whatever contingency may befull us. The maintenance of our rights against a hostile power is a physical problem, and cannot be solved by a mere resolution. Not doubtful of what the heart will prompt, it is not the less proper that due provision should be made for physical necessities. Why should not the State have an armory for the repair of arms, for the alteration of old models, so as to make them conform to the improved weapons of the present day, and for the manufacture, on a himited scale, of new arms; including cannon and their carriages, the easting of shot and shells, and the preparation of fixed ammunition?"

—Thus far Gen. Jeff. Davis, late Pierce Secre-

-Thus far Gen. Jeff. Davis, late Pierce Secretary of War; now hear the comments of The Joural of Commerce:

"The utterance of such sentiments as mark this effort of Ger. Davis, taken in connection with similar views eminating from Gov. Hammond and other leading Southern statesmen, must convince the impartial reader that devotion to the Union of the States, and a perpetuity of our institutions as bequeathed to us by our ancestors, is not by say means confined to Northern minds; but that among the State-Right men of the South, may be found as firm friends of the Union as the contry can boast. They maintain, it is true, that their first duty is to their individual States, that if the Union can only be maintained at the exponse of the sacrifice of their rights and the liberties of their citizens, it is not worth preserving. What Nort iern man will say less! Who is there among us that would not, if the question of a surrender of the rights and privileges reserved to our own State, was placed against that of a cintimance in the Union, unhesitatingly stand by the former? Stall we condemn the men of the South for manifesting a like spirit?" "The utterance of such sentiments as mark this

cg a like spirit ? -Now Gov. Seward, a few days ago, made a speech at Rochester, in which be argued that Slavery must, in the nature of things, rule our whole country, or cease to rule a part of it; and be proposed, in case of its universal triumph-not to have New-York seek "safety outside of the "Union," nor yet in casting cannon, repairing old muskets, nor anything of the sort. Gov. Seward said, in case of such universal triumph of Slavery. he should migrate to some country where Man was not regarded as a brute or a chattel. That was the extent, the acme of his resistance to slaveholding domination. Yet Gov. Seward's Rochester speech is represented and reprobated by the Journal as incendiary and disunion, while Jeff Davis's is triumphantly cited as an evidence of Southern devotion to the Union! Such are the optical delusions incited by Cotton.

Our city holds a Municipal Election a week from Tuesday next. We have regretted that party nominations were made on the side of the Republicans. What has party to do with the fitness of a candidate for Controller, for Alderman, but more especially for School Officer ! What odds can it make whether a good School Commissioner voted for Fremont, Fillmore or Buchsuan? Morgan, Parker or Burrows? Give us cheap and efficient government, well-managed schools, and faithfully administered justice, and whether those through whose efforts these blessings are secured are called Democrats, Republicans or Americans, seems to us of no consequence.

At present, it is notorious that our Street-Clean ing costs too much, yet is not half done; that we have too many functionaries and pay some of them too bigh salaries; that we have a occeor so of Public Markets which ought to be sold out, and the proceeds employed to reduce our City debt; that our School System is costing too much and effecting too little, and must be overhauled and reformed, if it is to be saved from ruin; that Justice is very hard to get in our City, and of poor average quality when obtained-in short, that we get less protection, security and advantage for the Six or Seven Millions per annum that we pay in direct taxes than any other community on the face of the earth.

Now, then, we want-not Republican rule, nor American rule, nor Democratic rule, as such, but honest, efficient, economic rule. We want men of eminent integrity, intelligence and capacity chosen to fill the various offices which fall vacant on the 1st of January next, We mean to keep our eyes fixed on this point, for it is the only one of any consequence.

As to our Public Schools, we know that their management may be greatly improved, and we mean that it shall be. We know that the salaries of Teachers are very unequal-some receiving twice as much as others for doing the same work, and doing it no better. We know that the worst chools are at the same time the most expensive. We know that those out of which the Bible has been voted pay most for inferior capacity and the east satisfactory results. Why not have this overhauled? Why not now try fairly and distinctly he question of reading or not reading the Bible in all the Wards where opposition to the time-honored practice has raised its head? Why should this be alled or made a political question! Let us have one ticket, and but one, of good men-no matter of what politics-distinctly favorable to the Bible in each Ward where opposition to it has been evinced or threatened; let those who would exclude the Bible also unite on a common ticket if they see fit, and let us have this question tried and settled. This need not effect any one's vote for Controller or Alderman; every one may vote for r against the Bible, yet vote his party ticket for

all but School Officers. Why not?

As to Controller and Alms House Commissioner. we urge the election of Mesars, Haws and Bury. NINGHAUSEN, not mainly because they are Repubseane, but because no candidates have been put n nomination that see n to us more fit and worthy. We do not deem it necessary to disparage any rival candidates; we urge every elector to vote for those he judges the best men; but we know Mr. Haws to have had a life-long experience that s directly calculated to make him a good Controller, and we never heard his integrity or his espacity questioned. We do not see why there should not be a general rally in his favor sufficient to insure his election. And, should the office intrusted to him, we are confident he will fill it independently, espably and uprightly. Beyond this. what can be desired !

Since the creation of the world, great ever and sometimes little ones, have been crystallized in song, and we have a succession of popular ballada, illustrative of human history, from the Seige of Troy to the Marriage of Mr. John Dean of happy hymeneal memory. We are not, therefore, sur-prised that The New-York Observer should make nto a ballad the case of the surreptitiously-baptized child, Edgar Mortara, who recently, at Bologna, was changed from a Jewish to a Christian baby, by a sort of felonious sprinkling. But we are surprised, we frankly own, that the Observer. having determined to hymn the ely baptism of not the present Excise Law passed under Gor.

young Edgar, did not employ the ravishing and enraptured baids who pour forth lyrics for the advertiong tailers; because, upon such an occasion, it should have been content only with tip-top talent, and should, at any cost, have called upon the most inspired gentleman of all, whose poesy daily flutto is and flaps from the Park railing. The Observer, like Day & Martin, "keeps a poet;" but we are serry to say that he is rather a second-hand article. and that his wondrous barp is wondrously out of tune. The bard of the Observer reminds us of all the great song-writers of the past and present by not being in the least like any of them, just as the yellow-covered gentlemen remind you, most painfully, of Dickens or Thackeray. We will give, in a form properly prosaic, the Observer's statement of the case: "It seems the Jew Mortara's maid baptized Mortara's son with holy water when a babe, to thwart the Evil One." The impudent abigail! But let us not stay the rushing tide of inspiration. " This made a Christian of a Jew, as found by her confession; " and when the Inquisition knew, it planned to get possession." And did. Whereupen the parental Mortara, not reliebing these baptizings and abductions and claudestine sprinklings, rushed to the Pope. "To Peter's chair forthwith he came. His

'Holiness to see." Holiness loquitur: "Quoth he. Mortars, what's the blame? That child belongs to me!"-which is certainly a plain statement, if not a poetical one-a statement so plain that our friend Mortara, however disgusted. could be left in no doubt of the Papal intention. "My conscience," says the Pope, "it decides

the point, a soul for Heaven is won: the times "are sadly out of joint," continues His Holiques. 'if such things can't be done." We should not believe that the Pope made any remark of the kind, and still less that he talked in this Sterrnhold and Hopkins style, did we not find the fact distinetly stated in the Observer, which is a religious paper, so-called, though why so called is more than we know, unless it be upon the lucus a non lucenda principle, because the said paper is often not religious at all. However, we must now understand that the Pope carries on at least his official conversation in long, short or particular metre. Whether he did or did not say: "Mortara, what's the "blame ?' may be a question for critics; but the express on certainly seems to be a little barbarous. Perhaps he said: " Mortara, what's the row !" or 'Mortara, what's the damage ?" or "Mor-'tara, what's broke now!" But not content with making the Pope versify his conversation, the Observer does a similar damage to its dear and well-beloved neighbor the Freeman's Journal, and endeavors to persuade a too credulong world that the leading articles of the Journal are published in octo-syllabic verse, which, whatever may be their other faults, we prenounce to be nakedly false. We again quote from the Observer Our Freeman's Journal says: 'The case to us 'appears revolting, though to our friends at " 'Rome the grace of it may be exalting.' " Now, the Freeman's Journal, to our certain knowledge, has not used any such language. We will wager our overcoat, boots and hat against a pint of peaputs that the Journal has not said: "Too tender and compassionate is our dear Pius Pope; and if "the facts we truly state, he'll fix them to our "hope," What does the Observer mean by such outrageous fibbing? Has it lost all respect for

-And not only for truth but for the politeness grace and amenity of the English language? When the observing Bard has fairly got warm, his irony is terrific but at the same time coarse, as for instance: "But can he give that baby up, that mirac'e of grace, and snuff outright one little hope for that accursed race?" Of course not; by no manner of means. The Pope does not get hold of a circumcised baby every day. He will cling to this like the King of Terrors to a deceased person of color. "Go away, you donkey! says his Holiness, "and don't kick up euch a shindy about your baby." Or rather he says: "Be sure, 'tis no kidnapping case, but a "sweet lamb-like nabbing, to save 'a miracle of " 'grace,' from a Satanic grabbing." Is this proper language--nabbing and grabbing--to put into a Pope' mouth, we should like to be informed? I this doing as you would be done by, most virtuous neighbor? And do you think it is in good taste, or that it is perfectly charitable to say, as your new David does: This question squarely brings the Church before the gates of Hell! And should they leave her " in the lurch, it may be-just as well!" "Just as well." charitable Observer! "Just as well!" Churches are made up of human beings. "Just as well," loving Observer! Of immortal souls! Just as well," pitiful Observer! Is eternal misery of these "just as well?" Then pray what are you printing your paper for?

Gov. King has been grossly, abusively, sweepingly assailed by several of our City journals for pardoning Joseph Jackson, convicted of a gross utrage on Catherine Sullivan, at Sheep's Head Bay, two or three years ago. We printed a brief letter, echoing this howl, and appended a remark that the pardon was doubtless based on strong and reasonable doubts that Jackson's offense, though bad enough, was of that beinous character that the Jury pronounced it. A formal statement by Gov. King's Private Secretary proves that we were far within the truth. Judge Strong, who sentenced Jackson, has written repeatedly to the Governor. soliciting a commutation of the sentence, on the ground that the witness Catharine has proved unreliable, and that Jackson was probably not guilty as alleged and found; Judge Morris, Justices Fromans and Schoopmaker, Sheriff Remsen, John A. Cross, Mayor Powell, nearly all the leading elergymen and public men of Brooklyn, nine of the twelve jurymen who convicted Jackson, &c., &c .- all have pet tioned for his pardon on the proper and sufficient ground that the evidence of his guilt has proved untrustworthy, and that he ought not to have been convicted of rape, as he only was of the three implicated. For the crime of which he was really guilty, he has suffered pretty severely; and the Governor liberated him on this simple ground, and that almost every one who had s right to be heard in the premises becought his liberation. If people were less ready to denounce every act of clemency, without waiting to ascertain its grounds, it would be well.

The Albery Atles-with a charity and truth characteristic of one who looks upon every ques-

tion through the glass of partisanship—says:

"For our part, we have always noticed that the
Temperance sgitation was always kept in abeyance,
during the ascendancy of our opponents, and set
agoing only when it might embarrass and weaken a
Democratic Administration." -Was not the Maine Law enacted in this State

when Myron H. Clark was Governor, and by the

Legislature that reclected Gov. Seward!

Kirg by the strongly Republican Legislature of 18:6? In short, does not the whole recent history of our State contradict the Atlas's assertion and repel its imputation!

How to reduce the cost of living, is a problem which now presses heavily upon thousands, especally in the great cities. Food is abundant and cheep; but wages are low, profits scanty, and multitudes can devise or discover no way to earn a dollar. Many are deterred from marrying by peverty and gloomy prospects; many are comthe faces of their young children. Thousands must find ways of living obesper than they have core, or give over the struggle to maintain their families. How to make each dollar go as far as

Mr. Edward F. Underhill, who has undertaken to renovate the Boarding-House system, appears in our columns this morning with a statement of the philosophy and the results of his enterprise, which he commends to general imitation. He thinks the saving effected by his system from twenty to forty per cent. If that be the fact, thousands will accept his method, without troubling themselves about his philosophy. We commend his statement to all interested in the cost of Living

sossible, is to them the most interesting problem.

The Baltimore Republican narrates that a full ompibus drew up at the door of Mayor Swann, on the evening of his reëlection, when the following colloquy occurred:

colloquy occurred:

"Fellows, how many are there fin this bus?"
Twenty, shouted the crowd. 'Howmany is twenty times twenty? continued the speaker. 'Four 'huncred,' said voices in the crowd. 'Then,' said the speaker, 'this omnibus gave 400 hundred votes 'for Mr. Swann.' Another wild hurrah rent the air, accompanied by the discharge of pistols, &c. This fact is from an eye-witness, and it shows the manner in which 20,000 majority was manufactured for Mr.

-Presuming this to be true, could there be stronger argument in favor of the necessity of a Registration of Legal Voters? Is it not manifest that such foul voting could not have been effected under a Registry? And yet the Albany Atlas quotes the above as the text in a fling at " bleeding Kansas" and the popular demand for a Registry of Voters!

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858. The Cabinet was in session again to-day till a ate hour, engaged upon Mexican affeirs. The Spanish Minister denies that his Government intends a war with Mexico, and Lord Napier and Count Sartiges express emphatically their disbelief that anything serious will result from the movements in the Guif.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken precaution to send orders to have all the available vessels at the various Navy Yards fitted out with the utmost dispatch.

Letters received by the last steamer from Mr. Meade, our Minister to Brazil, give a very favorable account of the state of things in that country. He speaks in glowing terms of the happy condition of the slaves. The States, the fillibuster organ. declares that now is the last chance to get Cuba, and exults in the prospect of a war between Spain and Mexico as certain to lead to the acquisition of

Po the Associated Press. Washington, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858,
Corflicting reports have been published concerning the objects of the recent departure of Judge R we are Ben McCullough, both of Texas, for Sonora. The truth is, the former has been appointed Consul to Guayamas, and the latter accompanies him on business concerning himself, and in no manner connected with this Government.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was \$6,060,000. The receipts for the week ending on that day were \$41,000. The amount of the drafts issued was \$1,175,000, and the amount of the drafts issued was \$1,560,000-a reduction from last week of \$1,113,000. Information has reached Washington in such form

Information has reached Washington in such form as to place the fact beyond question that a large number of Mexicans residing in Sonora have entered into a league to revolutionize that State, with a view to its annexation to the United States.

A telegraphic dispatch from Mobile states that much excitement still prevails in that city, growing out of the refusal to grant a clearance to the Alice Painter.

The Secretary of State has not, as reported, demanded an explanation of the Spanish Minister concerning the object of that Government in sending an armed force against Mexico, although a private interview with him was requested by Mr. Case on, it is supposed, that subject.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury is now nearly completed.

Mostpeller, Vt., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

The Vermont Legislature adjourned this morning.
No appropriation has been made for completing the
State Capitol; the House having refused to concur
with the Senate in the passage of any bill for that

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, In., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

The House this afternoon passed by the Senate on 45, the joint resolution passed by the Senate on Wednesday last, declaring the election of Mesars.

Bright and Fitch to the U. S. Senate illegal, unconsti-

Railroad Accident .-- Three Persons

Railroad Accident --- Three Persons Injured.

Rouses' Poist, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

Last evening the train from Godensburg for this place was thrown from the track noar Madrid by a broken rail. Capt. C. P. Geer, of Cheney, Fiske & Co's Express, and a Mr. Powell, of Madrid, were badly burt: the Conductor, B. P. Barry, was also severely bruised, but came on with his train.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st inst.

Three Spanish and two French vessels of war had anchored at Sacrificios, and Admiral Renaud was daily expected with the rest of the French squadron. Gen. Trejos carrendered the Castle of Perote on the 16th inst., after being reduced to starvation. His remnant of troops had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 18th instant.

Gen. Miramon had arrived there. The Liberals occupied Zacatecas and elsewhere had been successful.

Zuloaga was levying contributions to repair the fortifications.

Canal Navigation.

Camal Navigation.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 26—6 p. m.

The Statesman, this evening, publishes a letter from Mr. A. H. White of the Towing Company, dazed this p. m. at Schenectady, which says that the canal navigation at Schenectady and the Upper Aquedoct had not been suspended. At mon there were twenty boats at the Aqueduct, which were being locked through at the rate of four per hour. Between the Upper Aqueduct and Schenectady there were fifteen boats bound east and westward all moving. Unless we have colder weather, all will get through to tidewater without much delay.

The Southern Pacific Bailroad. LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met here yesterday. Jeremiah Morton of Vir, inia, presided. President Foulkes made an able report concerning the road which will be considered in cerning the road, which will be considered to morrow. Two-thirds of the stock is represented.

The Philadelphia Firemen.

Rosvos, Friday, Nov. 26, 1832.

The Hibernia Engine Company is the cap in the o'clock train this morning, for Home. During the brief visit among us our firemen, and the sitions go erally, have extended to them the most liberal bentality.

The Hibernia Engine Co., of Philadelphia, Privale to at 9 o'clock this evening and the Newark for near turned out in a grand is red-light procession to receive them. After the parade the Hibernians parter of a sumptuous collation.

Collision at Sen The schooner James English, for New-Haves, which coal and from was run into on Thursday, off Tunes by the steamship Pennsylvania, from Richmond. The Pernsylvania escapes unniqued, but the schooner we cut on the larboard to the water's edge. She then reashore, and has rince returned here for repairs.

Bostos, Friday, Nov. 26, 1856.
A letter received at Salem, dated Gorne, West Coast
of Africa, states that it was very sickly on that coast
and that a French war steamer had lest 25 mes with
two weeks. An armed boat from the same steamer
had impressed a French sailor from the brig Rocking
ham of Salem. The letter was dated October 12.

Fire at New-Orlean New-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 28, 1832.
Two dwellings on Prytania street, in this city destroyed by fire to-day. A child perished in the

Trotting Match.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Nov. 2
A tretting match came off yesterday on the Rece Course, between Flora Temple and Rei \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harm purse was given to Reindeer, in consequence lision in the second heat, which the ledge was the result of foul driving on the part

MESSAGE OF GOV. ALLSTON OF SOUTH

We find this document in The Southern Guardies of Wednesday, and reproduce the material portions, en Federal Relations:
Herewith I transmit Resolutions from the La

Federal Relations:

Herewith I transmit Resolutions from the Legislances of certain States of the Coafederacy. These from New-York and New-Jorsey relate to the Lighthouse Board, and to certain provisions for the relief of persons and property shipwreoked at the coast; those from Texas expressing sufficient of common interest to our citizean, will command your attention; those from New-Eagland denounce, as usual, our system of domestic Slavey, together with the late decision of the Supreme Coart. This species of agitation, sectional and disorganize, proceeds from persons who seem to be incapable of entertaining just sentiments toward their neighbors, the people of the Southern States. True liberty consists in the will and the power to perform our duty to God and to our neighbor. His service is only perfect freedom. The members of a Legislature who one thus resolve, desecrate the name of freedom, and pervert its meaning. By harboring such feelings toward their neighbors, who sanotion and cherish African Slavery as a domestic institution, inherited from their fathers, they expose themselves to the imputation of being fa thless to the Constitution, from the preamble of which they quote. The resolutions do not merit a response on your part. "One "of the expedients of party to acquire influence in their particular districts, is to misrepresent the "opinions and aims of other districts."

The faithful and distinguished representative of your Sixth Congressional District has opportunely reproduced, and ably stated, the argument for free trade, and against a protective taxiff. I trust that the argument now recognized interests hostile to the progress, which know too well how to acquire influence will not have lost its power in America, combatted though it may be by organized interests hostile to the progress, which know too well how to acquire influence at the seat of government. There can be no excuse based upon the exigencies of government for even raising the scale of imposts, so long as the States hold on deposit a

show how true, how prophetic, were the words of warusing, uttered by our wise and far-seeing Statesmen near thirty years ago.

The last words of their distinguished leader, addressed to the Senate of the United States, still riag in our ears—they cannot be forgotten by thoughtfalmen, North and South. Eight years have passed since he spoke. We are not stronger, relatively, now than then. Indeed, we can no longer point to the equilibrium in the Senate which then obtained, though in a condition just now of quiet prosperity and of comparative harmony, which may endure until an election every fourth year, seems destined to be the all-absorbing topic, upon which unhappily is said to depend everything, even the integrity of the Union.

To operate upon it effectively, parties become national—irresponsible conventions are convoxed, and so powerful is their organization, that no citizen is likely to be recognized as having a claim to Federal honors or distinction, unless he attach himself to one or the other national party.

Tis true, the party of the Democracy being now in power, is justified in unting its parts in combination to resist the opposition which has combined against it. But bear with me while I again throw out the caution that this condition of things is not favorable to the rights of the States, leads mesonibly to consolitation, and to the introduction of foreign influence.

for resist the opposition which has combined against it. But bear with me while I again throw out the caution that this condition of things is not favorable to the rights of the States, leads mensibly to consolidation, and to the introduction of foreign influence, so fatal to republican government. Fatal, especially it would be in our federative republic, which, like the solar system, is preserved in equipose and harmonious beneficent operation by the reciprocal influence of its integral interests. The undue preponderance of one or more tends to destroy the equilibrium of the whole and consequently its existence. All the parts are re, spensible for this, as well the weaker for yielding without a struggie, as the stronger for arrogating too much influence and power. Unfortunately, there are too few persons, comparatively speaking, who seem to be alive to the policy of the States, or to be sensible that upon their individual conduct depends, in some degree, responsibility for its success.

There are Southern men of wealth, doubtless, who expend the most of their surplus profits in Northern investments and objects of pleasure. It has been estimated that some \$40,000,000 of Southern income have been disbursed in a single year north of the Potomae. A just regard to our own interest would seem to require that our surplus income be laid out in S entare necurities, in improving the homestend, reclaiming and draining waste lands, cultivating grounds, and pushing railways east and west between the Atlacte and Mississippi, and still westward to the Pacific. Three millions of surplus profits invested in an aqueduct from the river Santee to Charleston, along the line of the North-Esstern Railroad, would go far to prote of the North-Esstern Railroad, would go far to prote of the North-Esstern Railroad, would go far to prote of the North-Esstern Railroad, would go far to prote of the still larger sum, that of the greater pertion of the Government—one main cause of the thrift and promise of northern cities, villages and countr

domestic habits, which will render our beloved hand an agreeable and happy home to her people, and these more independent—at the same time that all her Federal obligations are scrupulously observed.

In the latter part (the 27th) of Angust, a vessel was seft into the harbor of Charleston a prize, with 285 native Africans on board, having been, on the 21st of the same month, captured by the United States achooner Dolphin off the coast of Cuba. Tuirty-eight died after coming into port up to the 20th of September, when the remainder were shipped on board the steam-frigate Ningara, and have been sent to Africa in charge of a Government agent—the Columination Society baving agreed, for \$150 each, as I undestead to take charge of them for two years. Many have since died at sea up to the 22d uit, at which date we have accounts of the Ningara at St. Vincents.

No instance, perhaps, could have better served to present, in atrong rehef, the devotion to law and or her of the people of Carolina. The officers of the Georement were not molested in the discharge of what they deemed their duty. I cannot omit, however, is bringing the facts to your view, to express my require at their occurrer or, which produced unwested analogue ment in a quiet community by the exhibition of a bringing the facts to your view, to express my require at their occurrer or, which produced unwested analogue in the United States. If there be any treaty which assetions each interference with the commerce of the inhabitants of Cuba, such treaty has been framed in disregard of the found advice of Washington—not to "catangle or found advic